

**( choose the single best answer)**

1. All the following statements concerning the inferior epigastric artery are correct EXCEPT:
  - a- It arises from the femoral artery.
  - b- It is medial to the vas deferens in the male at the deep inguinal ring.
  - c- It pierces the transversalis fascia and enters the rectus sheath.
  - d- It anastomosis with the superior epigastric artery.
2. Regarding the inguinal canal spot the wrong statement:
  - a- In infants the superficial and deep inguinal rings are superimposed.
  - b- In adults inguinal canal is 1.5 inches long directed downwards and medially.
  - c- In females it transmits round ligament, ilioinguinal nerve and genital branch of genitofemoral nerve.
  - d- Inferior epigastric vessel lies lateral to deep inguinal ring.
3. The first part of duodenum has the following relations EXCEPT:
  - a- Anteriorly; it is related to GB & quadrate lobe.
  - b- Posteriorly; it is related to PV, CBD and gastroduodenal artery.
  - c- Superiorly; it is related to the epiploic foramen.
  - d- Inferiorly; it is related to body of pancreas
4. Regarding the vermiform appendix spot the wrong statement :
  - a- Arises from the posteromedial aspect of caecum 1" below the ileocaecal valve.
  - b- Usually lies in the retrocaecal recess.
  - c- Has three taenia coli.
  - d- The appendicular artery runs along the free border of mesoappendix and distally along the wall of the appendix.
5. Sigmoid mesocolon shows all the following features EXCEPT:
  - a- Attachment is inverted V.
  - b- Apex is near the division of left common iliac artery.
  - c- Ureter descends behind the apex.
  - d- The right limb ends at the level of sacral promontory.
6. Regarding the cystic duct all the following are true EXCEPT:
  - a- Has a spiral valve in its interior
  - b- Shares in formation of Calot's triangle
  - c- Allows bile to flow only from gall bladder to the bile duct.
  - d- Usually joins the common hepatic duct on its right side.
7. The cystic artery arises from which of the following arteries?
  - a- Splenic
  - b- Right gastric
  - c- Right hepatic
  - d- Gastroduodenal.



8. The ligamentum teres of the liver is obliterated vestige of:  
a- Right umbilical artery.  
b- Right umbilical vein.  
c- Left umbilical artery.  
d- Left umbilical vein.
9. The superior mesenteric and splenic veins unite to form the portal vein behind the:  
a- First part of the duodenum.  
b- Transverse colon.  
c- Spleen.  
d- Neck of the pancreas.
10. Upper border of body of pancreas is related to:  
a- Splenic vein.  
b- Splenic artery.  
c- Left gastric artery.  
d- Left renal vein
11. Which of the following lies in the gastrosplenic ligament?  
a- Splenic artery.  
b- Left gastric artery.  
c- Short gastric vessels.  
d- Tail of pancreas.
12. Which statement regarding splenic artery is not true?  
a- It is the branch of superior mesenteric artery.  
b- It runs a tortuous course.  
c- It runs along upper border of pancreas.  
d- It reaches spleen through lienorenal ligament.
13. The second part of the duodenum lies anterior to the:  
a- Inferior vena cava.  
b- Right kidney.  
c- Liver.  
d- Gall bladder.
14. The head of pancreas shows all the following features EXCEPT:  
a- It lies in the C-shaped curve of the duodenum.  
b- Posteriorly related to inferior vena cava.  
c- Anteriorly related to transverse colon.  
d- The uncinate process is related anteriorly to the inferior mesenteric artery
15. All the following arise from the inferior mesenteric artery EXCEPT:  
a- Left colic artery.  
b- Middle colic artery.  
c- Sigmoid arteries.  
d- Superior rectal artery
16. Regarding the portal vein all are true EXCEPT:  
a- Drains venous blood from the whole of the intra-abdominal alimentary tract.  
b- Receives the splenic vein as a tributary.  
c- Receives branches from the liver.  
d- Is closely related to the bile duct and common hepatic artery.



17. Regarding the crura of the diaphragm all are true EXCEPT:
- a- The right crus is larger longer and stronger.
  - b- The right crus is attached to the upper 3 lumbar vertebrae.
  - c- The left crus is attached to the upper 2 lumbar vertebrae.
  - d- The medial arcuate ligament lies across the aorta, connecting the 2 crurae.
18. All the following statements are true regarding the oesophageal opening of the diaphragm EXCEPT:
- a- It lies at the level of 10<sup>th</sup> thoracic vertebra.
  - b- It situated through the left crus.
  - c- The 2 vagi pass through this opening
  - d- It transmits branches of left gastric artery and vein.
19. All the following statements concerning the rectum are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It begins at the level of the 3<sup>rd</sup> sacral vertebra.
  - b- It ends in front of the tip of the coccyx.
  - c- It has no appendices epiploicae and no taeniae coli
  - d- It usually has five transverse folds in its interior.
20. Which statement concerning right kidney is not correct:
- a- Enclosed in several fascial sheaths.
  - b- Lies on iliacus muscle.
  - c- Related to branches of ventral primary ramus of first lumbar nerve.
  - d- Lies lower than left kidney.
21. The dangerous area of the scalp is:
- a- Skin.
  - b- Dense connective tissue layer.
  - c- Aponeurotic layer.
  - d- Loose areolar connective tissue layer.
22. The superficial surface of the hyoglossus muscle is related to the following structures EXCEPT:
- a- Lingual nerve
  - b- Submandibular duct
  - c- Hypoglossal nerve
  - d- Lingual artery
23. Which of the following structures lies just behind the carotid sheath?
- a. Vagus nerve.
  - b. Superior root of ansa cervicalis.
  - c. Inferior root of ansa cervicalis.
  - d. Sympathetic trunk.
24. The external carotid artery
- a- Terminates behind the neck of mandible by dividing into maxillary and posterior auricular arteries.
  - b- Is contained within the carotid sheath.
  - c- Shows a dilatation at its proximal end.
  - d- Is separated from the internal carotid by styloid process and structures attached to it.



25. Which of the following is not a tributary of the internal jugular vein?
- Inferior thyroid vein.
  - Middle thyroid vein.
  - Lingual vein.
  - Jugular lymph trunk.
26. Which of the following nerves supplies the platysma?
- Cervical plexus.
  - Facial nerve.
  - Mandibular nerve.
  - Vagus nerve.
27. With regard to the muscles of mastication all are true EXCEPT:
- they are supplied by the mandibular nerve
  - the parotid duct crosses superficially to the masseter
  - the medial pterygoid is related laterally to the styloid muscles
  - The lateral pterygoid has two heads of origin.
28. The sheath of the thyroid gland is formed from which of the following facial layers?
- Carotid sheath.
  - Prevertebral.
  - Superficial layer of the cervical fascia.
  - Pretracheal.
29. The anteromedial surface of the parotid gland is related to the following structures EXCEPT:
- Masseter muscle
  - Medial pterygoid
  - Ramus of the mandible
  - Lateral pterygoid
30. The parotid duct opens:
- In the vestibule of mouth opposite upper second molar tooth.
  - In the vestibule of mouth opposite upper second premolar tooth.
  - In the oral cavity opposite upper second molar tooth.
  - In the floor of the mouth on either side of frenulum of tongue.
31. The following statements concerning the chorda tympani are correct EXCEPT:
- It contains parasympathetic postganglionic fibers.
  - It contains special sensory (taste) fibers.
  - It joins the lingual nerve in the infratemporal fossa
  - It carries secretomotor fibers to the submandibular and sublingual salivary glands.
32. Regarding the submandibular salivary gland all statements are true EXCEPT:
- The superficial lobe lies superficial to the mylohyoid muscle.
  - The deep lobe lies superficial to hyoglossus muscle
  - Its lateral surface is related to submandibular fossa of the mandible.
  - Its parasympathetic supply is through the lesser petrosal nerve.
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33. The common carotid artery usually bifurcates into the external and internal carotid arteries at the level of the:
- Cricoid cartilage.
  - Upper border of the thyroid cartilage.
  - Neck of the mandible.
  - Sternoclavicular joint.
34. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve which statement is untrue:
- The right recurrent nerve winds around the 1<sup>st</sup> part of right subclavian artery, the left nerve winds around the arch of aorta.
  - It ascends in the tracheo-oesophageal groove.
  - It enters the larynx at the inferior horn of thyroid cartilage.
  - It supplies all muscle of the larynx including the cricothyroid muscle.
35. Regarding to sulcus terminalis of tongue all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Its apex is directed anteriorly.
  - Circumvallate papillae lie just in front of it.
  - Behind it lie lymphoid nodules under the mucous membrane.
  - It separates developmentally different parts of tongue
36. The thyrocervical trunk usually:
- Arises from the first part of the subclavian artery.
  - Gives off the suprascapular artery.
  - Gives off the inferior thyroid artery.
  - Lies along the medial border of the scalenus anterior muscle.
37. Regarding the thoracic duct all are true EXCEPT:
- It is the largest lymphatic vessel in the body.
  - Enters the thorax through the caval opening of the diaphragm.
  - Passes anterior to the medial border of the scalenus anterior muscle.
  - Terminates at the junction of left subclavian vein and left internal jugular veins.
38. Regarding The carotid sheath all are true EXCEPT:
- Is attached superiorly to the base of skull.
  - Fuses with the pericardium inferiorly.
  - Encloses the jugular vein and vagus nerve.
  - Encloses the external carotid artery.
39. Regarding The phrenic nerve all are true EXCEPT:
- Is mainly derived from the 4th cervical nerve root.
  - Lies deep to the prevertebral fascia.
  - Passes anterior to the subclavian artery on the left side.
  - Passes anterior to the subclavian vein.
40. As regards to the scalenus anterior muscle all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Is attached to the anterior tubercles of typical cervical vertebrae (3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>).
  - Is related posteriorly to roots of brachial plexus.
  - Separates the subclavian artery from the subclavian vein.
  - Is inserted on the second rib.



41. Herniation of the uncus of temporal lobe through the tentorial notch leads to dilatation of pupil due to pressure on :
- Midbrain.
  - Thalamus.
  - Occipital cortex.
  - 3rd cranial nerve.
42. Which of the following muscles initiates abduction on shoulder joint?
- Supraspinatus.
  - Deltoid.
  - Long head of biceps.
  - Serratus anterior.
43. With regard to pectoralis major muscle all are true EXCEPT:
- It is supplied by pectoral nerves.
  - Its contraction is used to test mobility of a breast lump.
  - Its lower border forms the posterior axillary fold.
  - It can adduct and medially rotate the humerus
44. The long thoracic nerve supplies:
- Pectoralis minor.
  - Teres major.
  - Subscapularis.
  - Serratus anterior.
45. Deep surface of the mammary gland is related to all the following EXCEPT:
- Pectoralis major
  - Serratus anterior
  - Latissimus dorsi
  - Anterior wall of rectus sheath
46. The nerve most likely to be damaged by fracture surgical neck of humerus is
- Axillary nerve.
  - Musculocutaneous nerve.
  - Median nerve.
  - Radial nerve
47. Which of the following is a prime flexor of distal interphalangeal joint?
- Flexor digitorum superficialis.
  - Flexor digitorum profundus.
  - Lumbricals.
  - Palmar interossei
48. All the following statements are true about midpalmar space EXCEPT:
- It lies under medial part of palmar aponeurosis.
  - It communicates with medial three lumbrical canals.
  - It communicates with digital synovial sheaths.
  - It is separated from hypothenar muscles by medial palmar septum.



49. Sensory loss over lateral half of the anterior surface of forearm is due to involvement of which of the following nerves?
- a- Median.
  - b- Ulnar.
  - c- Radial.
  - d- Musculocutaneous
50. The axillary lymph nodes drain all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Upper limb.
  - b- Mammary gland.
  - c- Body wall above the level of umbilicus.
  - d- Side of neck.
51. Regarding the ulnar nerve in the hand all are true EXCEPT :
- a- Passes into the hand deep to the flexor retinaculum.
  - b- Supplies all the interossei.
  - c- Supplies the hypothenar muscles.
  - d- Supplies adductor pollicis.
52. Regarding the median nerve all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Derives its fibers from segments C6 – 8 and T1.
  - b- Gives off a muscular branch to the triceps.
  - c- Supplies the lateral half of the flexor digitorum profundus.
  - d- Supplies the first 2 lumbricals.
53. All of the following statements concerning the course of the femoral artery are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It passes deep to inguinal ligament midway between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic symphysis.
  - b- It bisects the triangle in a vertical direction.
  - c- It descends through the adductor canal.
  - d- It descends through the femoral canal.
54. The structures in the femoral sheath are arranged from lateral to medial side as:
- a- Femoral nerve, femoral artery, femoral vein.
  - b- Femoral artery, femoral vein, femoral canal.
  - c- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral canal.
  - d- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral nerve.
55. Enlarging the femoral ring medially to relieve strangulation of femoral hernia is sometimes met with serious haemorrhage due to rupture of:
- a- Femoral vein.
  - b- Femoral artery.
  - c- Accessory obturator artery.
  - d- Obturator artery.



56. Inability to extend the knee may be due to injury to:
- a- Tibial nerve.
  - b- Sciatic nerve.
  - c- Femoral nerve.
  - d- Obturator nerve
57. All of the following statements concerning the profunda femoris artery are correct EXCEPT:
- a- It arises from the femoral artery.
  - b- It gives off the lateral and medial femoral circumflex artery.
  - c- It usually gives off four perforating branches.
  - d- It gives rise to the superficial epigastric.
58. All these structures occupy the superior mediastinum EXCEPT the:
- a- Heart and pericardium.
  - b- Thymus.
  - c- Aortic arch.
  - d- Trachea.
59. All the following are the branches of the arch of aorta EXCEPT:
- a- Left common carotid.
  - b- Right common carotid.
  - c- Brachiocephalic trunk.
  - d- Left subclavian.
60. The azygos vein arches above the root of the right lung to end in:
- a- Superior vena cava,
  - b- Inferior vena cava.
  - c- Right atrium.
  - d- Internal jugular vein.